

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Month..... UNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year. ILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN. New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that surpose,

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureat of the United Press and New York Associates Pages is at 21 to 29 Am street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Bridge Terminal.

For a few days past we have thought it proper to make some small reference in our news columns to the extraordinary work of inconvenience and incompetence, which has recently been inflicted upon the patient people of Brooklyn in the shape of the new terminal at their end of the bridge.

Expert and popular opinion agree that the terminal of the bridge just built in Brooklyn is the most botched and crazy thing which has ever been put together by men's hands in this part of the country. It is an expensive, ugly, and dangerous nui- and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents." sance, a dream and fantasy of bungling, a revelation of what may really be accomplished by men who try to do their work in the worst possible manner.

From the superintendent and trustees of the bridge, wrapped as ever in grossignorance and contempt of the public interests, nothing in the way of remedy can be hoped for The Mayor of Brooklyn says, as we under stand, that he wishes to wait until the struc ture is completed before he ventures ar opinion on it. Of course the structure is already completed in its essential features, and what additions and subtractions are yet to be made will be trifling. Meanwhile scores of thousands of people daily pass through discomfort and peril in the tangled Job. We think that these people have had no difficulty in making up their minds about it, and they are fortunate that they soon will have an opportunity of expressing their ideas at the polls concerning a municipal ad ministration which is deaf, dumb, blind, and halt before a glaring municipal shame.

There is one body in Brooklyn which has we believe, the courage and the sense to act. The construction of the terminal seems to us almost criminal; but if no one can be indicted for it, at least the Grand Jury of Kings county can bring in a presentment which will make some one's ears tingle. The terminal should be remodelled from top to bottom and from end to end.

The Battle Ship Indiana.

The good speed shown by the Indiana in her preliminary run, is the more gratifying because it removes one of the main object tions urged against the splendid trio of big battle ships of which she is the pioneer.

A fighting ship designed for general service must necessarily be a compromise, to some extent, among several needed qualities, none of which can be carried to the absolute maximum. In the Indiana and her mates the greatest emphasis is laid on armor and armament, with the result of producing a combination unequalled by any ships of their displacement in the world.

When it is said that their water-line belts are 18 inches thick, that the barbettes of their heaviest guns are 17 inches, and the revolving turrets 15 inches, and that this armor is of a quality far superior to any that had ever at the time been put upon any ship in a foreign navy, the extraordinary defensive strength of these vessels will be apparent. But quite as prodigious battery The Indiana carries four huge 13-inch guns, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch, besides twenty 6-pounders, six 1-pounders, and four Gatlings. This battery was declared by Secretary TRACY five years ago to be "the heaviest and most effective in battle carried to-day by any ship affoat or projected, and its disposition is such as to make it tell with terrific effect." The Indiana can indeed throw at a single round from all her guns 6,800 pounds of projectiles, or more than three tons. It was not surprising, therefore, to find the former Secretary asserting of these three vessels that "their equal as fighting ships does not exist at the present day." And it may now beadded that, in spite of the heaviness of her armor and the height at which her main battery is carried, an official test has shown the stability and seaworthiness of the Indiana to be beyond reproach.

With the stress laid on guns and armor. it was of course impossible to secure the two other prime features of speed and steaming radius to an extent which is secured, for example, in the New York or the Brooklyn. As Gen. TRACY has said: " The duty of the battle ships is to fight, not to run, and these ships will never have occasion to run from a hostile fleet of equal or even slightly superior numbers. whatever the vessels of which that fleet is composed." Still, while the normal coal supply of these vessels is only 400 tons, their bunker capacity is four times as great, thus giving them all the radius of action they need as coast-line battle ships, while the preliminary run of the Indiana handsomely surpassed her contract speed.

With this vessel practically ready for com mission and sea service, and the Massachusetts and Oregon soon to follow, the navy will be stronger by three powerful ships.

The Case of the Commodore.

The demand made upon the Collector of Customs at Wilmington for the arms seized on the steamer Commodore is not surprising. If she was guilty of an offence against the neutrality laws, her cargo is properly held; but, as is well known, a trial was had in the Federal courts, and the resuit was that her officers and crew were discharged from custody, no violation of the

So far as can now be seen it is the owners. of the vessel and not our Government or that of Spain that must be considered as aggrieved. They and the shippers of the cargo have suffered loss and injury from her not receiving a clearance, as well as by the legal proceedings and by the continued detention of her arms. The fact that the ultimate destination of these arms may have been Cuba is no ground for detaining them or the vessel, or punishing her officers and crew. The decision of the court shows that the Commodore could not be regarded as other than a merchant ressel engaged in her ordinary busitraband of war which she finds entering | Spain's. The single question, therefore, to | always dangerous for political parties, and | tive countries.

her ports, and not ours to prevent its departure from our ports in the ordinary course of trade.

The prohibitions of the neutrality laws

are directed against war vessels and against vessels manifestly built for war purposes, or else employed to cruise or commit hostilities against nations with which we are at peace. If all the formalities of the port are complied with by a merchant vessel which is not so engaged, why should her voyage be interrupted and her cargo detained? The Commodore was carrying arms, to be sure, but she was to go not to Cuba, but Colombia; and any assumption that it might be easy to transfer the arms thence to Cuba or that she would seek to land them herself on the island seems to have been, according to the conclusion arrived at in the suit and the language of the Court, utterly unwarranted. Yet we recently found the news declaring that Attorney-General HAR-MON, after releasing the Commodore on account of the result of the suit, had again seized her, and that her owners are compelled to take steps to recover the arms.

Our citizens may lawfully make and ex port munitions of war even if they are perfectly aware that they will be used by persons in rebellion against their Governments. The Commodore, after having regularly cleared from New York for a Colombian port, called at Wilmington, and there her Captain and crew were placed under arrest, the reason an nounced in the despatches being that she had taken aboard at that point two car loads of boxes, supposed to contain arms It had been repeatedly held that such trade was lawful, and the result of a trial in the Federal courts was to show that the further suspicion that the persons on board were engaged in a hostile expedition was not warranted. Under these cir cumstances the course taken by the Attorney-General can only be accounted for by a superserviceable attitude toward Spain.

We have printed the pathetic address delivered in the Church of the Ascension by Dr. EASTMAN, the learned Sioux Indian physician. It dealt with the Indian race in this country and with its degeneracy under our civilization. "My race," he said, "has degenerated physically and morally since civilization was thrust upon it.' He described the Indians as he knew them in his early life; they were dignified, courteous, brave, merry, fleet-footed, and even jocular; they were spirited when at the camp fire, grave when at the council, reverent to their elders, and kindly to their wives. The Indians were once the "most gentlemanly race in the world," and the Sioux tribe was especially famous in this respect. But now, in our times, the young bucks are idlers, gamblers, drunkards, or beggars. "The Indian spirit is broken." said Dr. EASTMAN plaintively, as he spoke of his people. "The race is a ruined one. ruined by civilization. There is an indescribable difference between the Indian of old and the Indian of to-day. The numerous tribes scattered through the West have been harassed and driven nearly crazy by the Government.

It was truly a melancholy account of the fate of the once proud race that was given by this member of it.

Nevertheless, we suppose that the doom of the Indian must have been written in the book of Fate.

Between two and three centuries ago the whole of this American continent was the home and hunting ground of the redskin tribes. Here now, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Pacific, there is a population of nearly ninety millions, mostly belonging to the white race or races. It is not conceivable that the tribes of red men should be allowed to hold the broad continent, while Europe contained millions upon millions of people destitute of land and crowded in countries that offered them no opportunities for the betterment of their lot. When ish, French. and Dutch, they found the Indians in full possession, and prepared to fight with bow and tomahawk for its continuance. The war of races began; it was waged wherever the white man faced the red : it was kept up for generations, and until our own time, when the remnants of the Indian tribes, confined upon their reservations, acknowledge their final discomfiture. subjugation, and disability. They have fallen to the estate described by the Sioux philosopher in his discourse here. White man's civilization has triumphed. The Indian, whom we call a savage, is lost,

We do not see how the course of things could have run otherwise. We cannot imagine these vast American territories remaining forever in the hands of the tribes. We may extol the virtues of the Indians and lament their fate; but they had to give place to the civilized millions, whose thousand cities now dot their ancestral hunting grounds. Neither the white man nor the Indian can be held responsible for the decrees of fate.

As it has been here, so has it been elsewhere. The aboriginal savages of Australia have given place to millions of civilized whites. The Africans have fallen under the power of the Europeans.

The ancient Romans believed that it was the Fates who spun and cut the threads of history. We know better than they knew, but we can yet accept as figurative their designation of forces which are irresistible, now and forever.

The Rumored Basis of Arbitration in the Venezuela Boundary Dispute.

A report comes to us from Washington that through the representations which our State Department was directed by Congress to make, the SALISBURY Government has been prevailed upon to submit to arbitration a part of the territory in dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. If it be true, however, that Great Britain insists. as a condition precedent to this agreement, on Venezuela's recognition of the claim of British Guiana to all the land east of the total enrollment was 98,000; this year it is so-called SCHOMBURGK line, the services rendered by Messrs. OLNEY and BAYARD to the South American republic are the reverse of praiseworthy, and have fallen far short of

the purpose which Congress had in view. It was the belief of the last Congress that the boundary controversy between Venezuela and England is one preëminently proper for arbitration, because it turns on the interpretation of the text of treaties. England became in 1814 the successor in title to Holland through the acquisition of so-called "fusion "ticket; and to regret that the three Dutch settlements of Demerara, the ROSSEVELT crusade, of which they ap-Berbice, and Essequibo. At that time Ven- prove, has not been specifically endorsed and ezuela was, and has since remained, the successor in title of Spain, whose possessions on the north coast of South America ad- fact to be lost sight of : Millen's self-act oined on the east those of Holland. England has no right to an inch of ground that stantial defection of German Republicans had not been Holland's; Venezuela has no who voted for Mr. Monton last year. ness. It is Spain's affair to seize any con- right to an inch of ground that was not

determine is: What was the boundary between the possessions of Holland and Spain? The evidence bearing on that question is to be found in certain treatles and diplomatic agreements, and admissions made at various dates in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is this evidence which Venezuela has persistently proposed to lay before arbitrators, who in accordance with their construction of the texts should define the boundary.

Venezuela has never waived her claim to any part of the territory which, as she holds, can be proved by documentary evidence to have been inherited by her from Spain. No such waiver could be legally made, for the Constitution of Venezuela debars her Government from alienating any portion of the national domain. She has always contended that the western boundary of the Dutch settlement of Essequibo, acquired by England in 1814, was the east bank of the Esse quibo river, and she has never acquiesced in any encroachments of British subjects on the territory west of that waterway. But while her position has been consistent and unwavering, that of England has been shifted, as greed and recklessness impelled her colonists to push their frontier west ward. Originally, and up to 1840, the English pretensions were limited to the narrow tract between the Essequibo and Moroco rivers. In 1840, however, Sir ROBERT SCHOMBURGE WAS commissioned to survey the territory in dispute. He chose to interpret his authority widely, and after surveying not only the strip between the Essequibo and Moroco, but a large region west of the last-named river, he saw fit to draw the divisional line which bears his name. He received no warrant to draw that line from Venezuela, which at once and strenuously protested against the giaring infringement of her rights involved in his proceeding. In reply to the remon strances of the Caracas Government, Lord ABERDEEN, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, distinctly disayowed SCHOMBURGE's act, and ordered his line to be obliterated by the colonial authorities.

These are indisputable facts, and in the face of them it is hard to understand how England can now have the assurance to make Venezuela's recognition of the SCHOM-BURGK line the condition of referring the boundary dispute to arbitration. Nor would t be easy for our State Department to explain to the satisfaction of Congress an effort to persuade Venezuela to surrender a large tract of territory which has been acknowledged to be hers by a British Prime Minister. It is now well known in this country just how far the Venezuelan Constitution will permit the Caracas Government to go. It is at liberty to leave to arbitrators the definition of the limits of the national domain. But, in the absence of such a definition, it must rely on its own construction of treaties, and it certainly has not the power to alienate a part of the national domain which has been explicitly and frequently recognized as Venezuelan territory by the other party to the controversy.

The Republicans and the Excise Question.

A serious political danger which confronts the Republican voters of New York city this year, alike those who are favorable to the cold-water crusade of WARNER MILLER and those who with misgiving note his appearance on the stump, is the probable refusal and evident reluctance of many Republicans to go to the polls. The leader of the Republican party in the State of New York by sagacity of generalship and seniority of service, Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, perceived with exact vision that the incorporaion of an excise plank in the Saratoga platform, or any discussion of the excise question in the Saratoga Convention, could bring no votes to the Republican standard, but was certain to introduce into the canvass elements of uncertainty and dissatisfaction for the Republicans. The Hon. WARNER MILLER, an inferior politician, whose vocal fluency is not a fair substitute for his lack of political judgment, brought before the Convention his plank relating to the so-called Sunday laws. So far as the delegates to the Saratog. Convention were concerned, especially those from rural constituencies, there was no serious objection to Mr. MILLER's concise endorsement of labor and morality. But the collateral results of his declaration appeared presently, as they were inevitably bound to do. The plank adopted in Saratoga compelled the Republicans of New York city either to accept the rural platform and stand by Roosevell for enforcing it, or to disavow it and repudiate it entirely by the adoption of one of a contrary sort. They have taken the latter alternative, and adopted a plank devised for them, not by Republicans in this city, but by the liberty league extremists, so many of whom are now supporting the Tammany Hall ticket. The result of such inconsistency can easily be foreseen; the alienation from the Republican ticket of many Republicans who are sincerely in favor of a rigorous restriction of the liquor raffic on the first day of the week. These Republicans, excluded, so to speak, from a nearing on Republican platforms and in the ordinary political meeting places, are gathering in churches where evening meetings are addressed by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the Police Board, and JOSEPH MURRAY, President of the Excise Board,

both Republicans. The result of Mr. MILLER's maladroit in terference with this dangerous question, has been already reflected in this town in a falling off in the registration. The ROOSEVELT-PARKHURST element is dissatisfied, and the local Republican leaders are not making up by new recruits for the defections of Re publicans, who were heartily in favor of Republican candidates and principles twelve months ago.

Prior to the election of last year, when by vigorous arguments and appeals, the ab sence of which is now noted, the Republi can voters of the city were greatly stirred 102,000 citizens registered on the first day of enrollment. This year the first day's registry is 89,000; a falling off of 13,000. On the second day's registry of last year the 82,000, a falling off of 16,000. It is thus seen that not only is the registration running less than it did a year ago, but the ratio of recession is increasing. The decrease for two days is 30,000. The total falling off ompared with last year will be 50,000, due to the dissatisfaction of many Republicans with the conduct of their County Convention; to displeasure with the revision by Democrats of a Republican State platform; to opposition to the nomination of a applauded as entirely in accord with the WARNER MILLER plank. Nor is another ing, damage-doing plank has caused a sub-

Discussions of the excise question are

in this State they have always proved to be especially dangerous for the Republicans, who do not need them and who gain nothing from their exploitation. In the State election of 1888, which the Hon. WARNER MILLER must remember, as he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor on a platform which favored high license laws, in order to "lift some of the burdens of taxation, caused by the liquor traffic, from the home and farm," it was shown conclusively by the Democrats in the canvass, that while in those cities, counties, or townships of which Democrats had control, the maximum license fees were charged and collected, in those controlled by the Republicans a minimum rate was adhered to and persisted in, notwithstanding the hypocritical outery of Republican stump speakers for a high rate to lift off the burdens resting on the home and farm.

An excise plank in the interest of votes in the rural regions is usually a good thing for New York Republicans to leave alone.

Theory and Practice. WARNER MILLER'S gallant resurrection of the Republican State platform on the Sunday liquor question, was dignified, strong, and, within the lines of the Republican party in New York, unanswerable. There will be little disposition to combat directly Mr. MILLER's proposition as to the preservation of Sunday; but the records show that when the question is on diminishing the freedom with which men may drink liquor, the majority of votes generally go to the side of freedom. This has been shown in many instances, conspicuously in Ohio, in Iowa, and in New York, with Mr. MILLER himself as the victim. The logic of events in the past points to the same result in New York this year.

On this occasion it won't be poor MILLER, sufficient to whom is the fun of the fight. It will be poor PLATT, poor Republicans!

Compliment in Philadelphia.

In the opinion of the Philadelphia Times. the third term is certainly very complimentary to the President." Is it, though? To what characteristic, real or supposed, does the compliment, if such it be, apply? To his reverence for the political traditions of his country? To his unselfishness? To his modest wish to make himself a mightier man than George Washington? To his zeal for his party? To his respect for hallowed precedent having the authority of a cherished, if unwritten, law?

There must be queer notions in Philadelphia of what a compliment is. Would Col. ALEXANDER MCCLURE think he was complimenting a man by calling him a hog?

Senator Hill is making a gallantly sus tained effort to get regular and bolting Democrais to agree on one candidate for Senator in every district where two have been nominated. Mr. Hill's prime desire is, of course, to make surer the election of a Democratic Senator of ceed, but to that end it is necessary that the head of the guerrilla faction, the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, should join in the harmony effort with all the energy and authority he has ac-

Turkey may be in a state of decay, but the Turks are yet a race of uncurpassed bravery, and they would make a tremendous fight driven to extremitles. England knows this, and so does Russia, and so does every Government of Europe. So, also, does every army, European or Asiatic, which has fought the Turks at any time during the last twelve or fifteen hundred years. If it were possible for the Turks to organize and maintain a national Government, it would be as nearly invincible as any other on earth.

It is because of the character of the Turks that all the Christian powers are cautious in their dealings with Turkey, and are more anxious to gain concessions from the Sultan than to meet his warlike subjects in battle. It is easy enough to talk of "disposing of Turkey:" out the Turk will have to be consulted

before Turkey can be disposed of. Several powers of Europe are able to breathe more freely since they have brought the Sultan to terms in the case of Armenia.

Both parties in Massachusetts have for mally declared themselves to be in favor of good roads; and as the Legislature appropriated \$400,000 for roads at its last session, it will be een that this policy must be popular. Under the system in vogue there the State undertakes the work, and a part of the cost is paid back by the county. One good collateral result of the plan is the stimulus it furnishes to putting into good repair the roads that are not a part of the State system, and are taken care of by the towns. Of course much of the attention every where paid to good roads is due to the real of the multitudinous devotees of the wheel,

We hear again of JUDAS ISCARIOT, who is so often brought out in times of political excitement. "This Jupas Iscanior!" roared a mem ber of a local Republican campaign committee on Wednesday night, as he spoke of a fellow member; and the crowd screamed. The same Judas recently figured, under another name, a a Republican meeting in Oneida county; and we have noticed him, under various alisince the political weather grew hot, in North and South Carolina, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States. He turned up in the British Parliament, near the close of the last session, when Dr. TANNER shouted "Jepas" five times as he shook his fist at Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN and marched out of the House of Com

mons under suspension. It is the common thing for an enraged speaker rho uses the infamous name to tell the enemy to whom he applies it to go out and hang him self. That urgent advice has been given recently in very many cases which have come under ou

We fear that if there be not some limit put t the use of the name of the ignominious traitor of Jerusalem, it will cease to be useful in poli tics. There is even danger that some people may laugh when an enraged orator flings around too freely as he "pours out his torrent of

It might, perhaps, be as well to leave Junas Iscantor on his everlasting gibbet until after the November election.

Those letters in the Yiddish tongue writen by the convicted firebug SCHOENHOLZ, and produced on his trial, are most shocking specimens of epistolary correspondence. What an unconscionable felon and liar, what a monster is this SCHOENHOLZ! We have had some uncommon criminals from Russia in recent years and it seems to us that more pains might be taken by Mr. SENNER to spot them at Ellis

It is an implacable and unending hatred that exists between two of the races living in Hungary, the Magyars and the Croats; and the riots of this week, in which they have fought each other are incidents of a kind too well known in Hungary. The Austrian Governmen took advantage of this mutual hatred during the last great revolt in Hungary, when it en ployed the Creats to crush the Magyars, and thus intensified the race animosities that had existed for generations. It will be impossible to establish satisfactory political conditions in Hungary so long as the three or four races

there are arrayed in hostility to each other. Even in our own gountry there are manifestations of this hostility among the Croats and Magyara who have come here, and many of foreigners who settle among us to shake off their race prejudices when they leave their na-

THE CURAN DEPOLUTION

Some Facts About the Great Struggle Now TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day esue of THE SUN I read with interest your ediorial entitled, " The Spanish Prime Minister or the Coban Situation." Allow me, then, to thank you for publishing this; and, secondly, for your great and influential interest in my poor coun

try's welfare. You rightly state that the white influential people of Habana have not as yet shown their hands. I know the reason. In that ill-fated city you will find a standing army greater than the one of this great and glorious country, but as different in character and morality as white is from black. Of the regulars there are at least 12,000 to 15,000 men, and of the volunteers you can count fifteen fully armed regiments, which number about 16,500 men. To them add the municipal Fire Department, who have to serve in war, and you will see an army of about 30,-00 soldiers out of a population of 199,000 What can the Cubans do under these conditions? Nothing, I'm sure, until Maximo Gomes and his gallant followers reach Habana.

Now for a very important point. You give in

your article the colored population as being 603,000 during 1861, while the whites were only 731,000. That may be all right, but please to remember it is to-day we are talking of and not the past. Since slavery was abolished the colored folks have decreased in an astonishing rate. In 1880 there were about 500,000 slaves liberated entirely, and now you will have hard work to find 350,000 negroes in the whole island. This loss is easily explained. Up to 1883 slavery still existed, and I myself liberated a slave from jail and from slavery, so that all of them were clothed, fed, housed, and medically attended when iii. Now they all have to shift for themselves. What's the consequence? Why, death from consumption, which every one knows the colored people are very much predisposed to; murder, starvation, and jail life. The Cuban negro has decreased; many of them are starving. One plantation that had 5,000 negroes on it before the abolishment of slavery ound that it could get along with only 1,500. Nearly all the sugar and coffee plantations had more help than they needed, but as they could not get rid of them, either by sale or otherwise, they had to clothe, feed, house, and give medi-cal attendance without any return for the

cal attendance without any return for the trouble.

Had the Spanish Government possessed men of brains, public works could have helped those people. Now the Cubans will take charge of their own lands and show the world that they are fit to govern themselves. I venture to say that not even New York State in its fullest development could show such wealth as Cuba, were poor Cuba under an honest and patriotic Government.

Government.

As for the composition of the Cuban heroes now fighting bravely, let me say that the majority are whites. The population now is given at about 1,750,000 to 2,000,000, of which 350,000 are colored, 200,000 Spaniards, and the rest Cubans either by birth or sympaths, making about 1,200,000 to 1,400,000. These statements will be verified by any honest American who has been down there lately. For evident respons I do not sign my name. Cuba.

Thanking you for your noble defence of Cuba and the Cuban people during 1868-78 and today, believe me your firm friend.

OCTOBER 16, 1895.

Wive Cuba Libre, Muera España:

MODERN SILLINESS.

Changing Old Names in Stamford. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ex-

cellent remarks in to-day's edition of THE SUN anent the changing of the name of Speonk on Long Island, moves me to write of certain outrages in the line of changing names that have been perpetrated in this town.

Stamford is not only one of the oldest places

in Connecticut, but it is also one of the oldest in the country, and it has rejoiced in possessing collection of district or section names which have been either descriptive of localities or of historic incidents attaching to localities. Hence these names have not only been of peculiar in terest to the natives of the place, but they were of inestimable value because of their signifiance, and the obliteration of them is very much in the nature of the destruction of a

People of more or less wealth have come here from New York and other cities, have built homes in the districts in question, and then, not luding the time-honored names fanciful enough for their aspirations, have set about getting them changed, and their efforts in many instances have been successful, either because of the apathy of the average citizen or the effrontery of the people making the effort. One of the first sections to have its name changed was "New Hope." a name full of story and beautiful as well. Think of substituting for it the cheat

literature scritimentalism of "Glenbrook!" "Ponus street" was, and should be for all time, a memorial of the old chief whose name figures in the annals of the town. Fancy the length and breadth and thickness of the intel-lect that conceived of changing it to "Spring-

leet that conceived of changing it to "Spring-dale."

"Waterside." Doesn't that tell the whole story of the town's southern boundary, and immediately suggest the woods that bounded its other sides? What could be more vexatious than to see such a name make way for the present empty one of "South Stamford"?

"Algiera." a name honored because of its years, if for no other reason, now revels in the high-sounding nddle-faddle of "Greenwich avenue." What would The Sus's cat think if "Howling Green" were changed to "Bois de Boulogue"?

These are only a very few instances of the great wrong which has been done here; and

Boulogne"?

These are only a very few instances of the great wrong which has been done here; and unless the offence is to continue and to increase throughout the country it behooves journalism to be doing something in the premises. STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.

Mr. Ottendorfer's Hard Stination.

From the Wine and Spirit Gazette. The Staats-Zeitung, under the management of Ierman Ridder, during the absence of Mr ttendorfer in Europe, has so persistently preached the doctrine of deflance and disobed nce of law, and stirred up so assiduously dissension over its enforcement, that it has finally succeeded in befuddling the intellectual faculties and perverting the moral conceptions of its ignorant readers to such an extent as to make them utterly incapable of distinguishing be tween objectionable laws and the honest enforcement of such laws. To right-thinking men it has long seemed unaccountable that a journal professing a degree of moral responsibility should deliberately and persistently counsel defiance of law, stir up dissension over its enforcement, and strive to make the Police Com missioners objects of hatred and ridicule in the eyes of ignorant people.

dorfer to undo in the short time of the present heated campaign the evil work done by his newspaper during his absence this summer.

Unappreclated.

She was a nice old lady, with spectacles, and she got on at Adams Basin and took the seat by my side.

She had the programme of a W. C. T. U. Convention
at Bochester in ner hand, which she consulted occadonally, with the evident fear that she was going t be late at the morning session. She looked so nice and kindly, and as though she must be some fellow's dear old aunt or grandmother, yet so evidently itl at ease, that I wanted to talk to her, but hardly knew

South Greece!" and I remarked that I thought the name of the station scenned very funny, it opened up such possibilities of "West Jerusalem," "North Plan," or "East Capernaum."

Ithought that it was a pretty bright thing to say

but the dear old indy never smiled. She just gazed at me over her spectacles as one who was glad to give from her store of knowledge what she could, and she said selemnly and kindly. "The name may seem beguliar but the reason they call this station South Greece is because, about four miles away on the County Line read, there is another village called Greece Center, and they have to call this station South Greece to tell them spart," and the sweet facet old lady, with the self-satisfied look of one who has im-parted useful information and done a kindness by the wayside, resumed the study of her programme, and I haven't tried to say a funny thing since, except once, when my wife asked me if her hat was on straight,

Stranger- I've a quelosity for your museum; a

omen is 102 known old Manager-Pshaw! That's nothing

which the same also was a fallure.

Stranger-But this one has lost all her faculties, suldn't read through a telescope, couldn't hear abriel's trumpet, tost all her teeth, hasn't spoken intelitgently in years. Manager-Nowyou're talking: When can she come? | berries ripening in October.

THE NEW AMIPA

Lancaster and Maine-The Battle Ship In-

WARNINGTON, Oct. 17.-The next few days will present some interesting events for naval circles. The Lancaster will soon be off for the South Atlantic station with a relief crew for the Newark. The battle ship Maine will be ready for trial, it is thought, early next week and after her speed run she will join the squad ron of Admiral Bance. The Katahdin's trial will be delayed until Nov. 1, but that of the Indiana will occur, it is expected, to-morrow Finally, a double launching, that of the gunboats Nashville and Wilmington, is set down for

the last day of this week. Of these various events the most interesting is perhaps the Indiana's trial. To begin with, it is the first instance in which a ship of the new fleet will have made her speed trial when sub stantially complete, carrying even her guns The Indiana lacks, it appears, a few small pleces of her auxiliary battery, while some interior fittings have been left until after her trial: but she is practically complete, and has not only her turrets, but her big 13-inch, 8-inch, and 6-inch guns aboard, and a part of her smaller rapid-fire guns. Thus she will not be compelled, following the custom of many previous trials, to carry very heavy weights to rep-

The Inspection Board, composed of Commodore Selfridge, Chief Engineer Allen, Capt. Picking, Commander Bradford, Constructor Varney, and Lieutenant-Commanders Swinburne, and Schroeder, have found her to be all right in construction, and this Board will be reenforced on the trial by Lieuts. Staunton and Comly, Constructor Tawresey, and no fewer than thirteen engineer officers, headed by Chief Engineers Milligan and Bailey. The course begins at a specified point off Cape Ann, and runs thirtyone nautical miles to a point on the range line

specified point off Cape Ann, and runs thirtyone nautical miles to a point on the range line
between Boon Island Light and Cape Neddick.
The run, as usual, is one of four hours, or forth
and back.

Instead of docking and cleaning she has
had to put up with such scraping and
smoothing of her hull as divers could
effect, yet her fine run on Wednesday showed a
goodly gain over the 15 knots which her
contract calls for.

The coast line battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon were originally designed to
secure a very high degree of offensive and defensive power as fighting ships. The act authorizing them dates back to June 30, 1890, and if
during the interval there have been improvements developed in naval designs, they can
appear in the Kearsarge and her mats.

The Indiana's 18-inch water-line belt extends
through three-fourths of the ship, and then,
turning in, forward and aft, sweeps around the
base of the redoubts. These latter are 17 inches
thick, with 15 inches for the turrets, so that the
turning year of the latter is amply protected,
Above the belt armor, from redoubt to redoubt,
the side is protected by 5 inches of steal, and
there are also, of course, a heavy sloping protective deck, a powerful ram bow, coal bunkers
worked over the belt deck, and coffer-dams of
water-excluding material on the slopes of the
armor deck. The conning tower has 10-inch
plates. Many water-tight compartments add to
the defensive strength.

But the battery power of the Indiana and her
mates is not less extraordinary than the defen-

the defensive strength.

But the battery power of the Indiana and her mates is not less extraordinary than the defensive strength. Above the deck rise the two turrets, each containing two big 13-inch riftes, mounted 18 feet above the water, and sweeping through three-fourths of a circle in range. On the heavy superstructure between these turrets and 25 feet above the water line, so as to free over them, are eight 8-inch riftes, which can be because it is calculated.

the heavy superstructure between these turrets and 25 feet above the water line, so as to fire over them, are eight 8-inch rifles, which can be brought into play all the sooner from their great height. Four 6-inch guns complete the main armament, while twenty 6-pounders, six 4-pounders, and four Gatlings are in the secondary battery, and there are six torpedo tubes for 18-inch Whiteheads.

As to the other features of the Indians, it will be enough to mention that she has a length on load water-line of 348 feet, an extreme breadth of 69½, and a mean draught of 24 feet, with a maximum draught aft of a little over 27 feet at the lowest point of the keel when she is ready for sea, with stores aboard and bunkers full. Her full bunker capacity is 1.640 tons, though her normal coal supply is a little less than one-fourth as much. The horse power is designed to be 9.000, and to yield 15 k knots, but Wednesday's preliminary trial exceeded both this horse power and the contract speed. The displacement is 10.288 tons.

One point in which the Indiana will break records is that of the rapidity of going into commission and actual service after her speed trial. She will be placed in commission, under Capt. Hobley D. Evans, only a fortnight hence, or on Nov. 1. The prompt use of her will help to make up for the great delay in construction, due to waiting for her armor. The Indiana and her mates were started with an energy and promptitude without parallel in this country; for, although in size and other particulars so far in advance of anything then known here, their general designs were ready on the very day the act authorizing them was approved, and the call for proposals was made the day after, and the bids were opened exactly three months from that time. They were to have been completed long axo, but, as has been said, the delay in their armor has kent them back. Now, at length, the first of them is to show her speed.

A Hawattan Reassured as to Some Roots

From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. the Hawaiian Relief Society about an aged na- so many ways for decorations, come largely fro

tive and his allowance of pol. Poi for six." cried out one of the ladies as she handed a rusty old bucket to one of the native attendants.

"Poi for six." cried the attendant as he re turned the bucket filled with the substance. The native received his allowance and started to walk away when something in the bucket

eemed to have the effect of hypnotizing him. His eyes started from their sockets and the cold beads of perspiration on his forehead indicated

beads of perspiration on his forehead indicated fear of some kind.

Returning the bucket to the lady at the window, he pointed to some yellow specks in the poi, well distributed throughout the whole mass. "He kumu kolera kela" (those are cholera germs, said the native, who had evidently not been educated in the science of bacteriology. The lady tried to explain that the yellow specks were the roots of the taro, which sometimes get into the pol when the tubers are too closely scraped. This was beyond the comprehension of the man, and the lady was about ready to give up when a young native stepped forth and, tapplus his fellow countryman on the shoulder, launched forth in the following scientific explanation:

the shoulder, faunched forth in the following scientific explanation:

"All the pol in this place has been cooked. If those are germs, they are dead ones, for the doctors tell us cooking will kill germs. Now then, you will have no rouble after eating that poi,"

"Oh, all right," said the native, and taking the bucket once more from the lady, he walked away perfectly satisfied.

A matter of considerable interest, though not sensually known, comes up in connection with generally known, comes up in connection with this story. A great many natives are of the opinion that the germs of cholera can be seen with the naked eye. They cat h fish, and if they see nothing suspicious, use them as food with-out further thought about the matter.

A Bill of Fare for 'Forty-niners,

Prom the Selma Times

Col. William Gardner, one of Dalias county's best citizens, was a visitor to the city yesterday. He went to California in 1849 and made a fortune out of a restaurant.

He says that when a fellow took soup and did not pay for it before he commenced to eat it a waiter would waik up and stick a large syringe in the soup plate and suck it all up. As soon as the fellow would reach down in his nocket and pull out the money it would be squirted back in the plate again.

The following is a bill of fare that the Colonel served at his restaurant:

Soup-ligan \$1; oxiali short; \$1.50. From the Selma Times

sorved at his restaurant:

Soup-Bean, \$1; oxtall (short), \$1.50. plain, \$1; tame, from the States, \$1.50. beef up alone, \$1; with one spud (fair size, \$1.50. beef up alone, \$1; with one spud (fair size, \$1.20. beef up alone, \$1; with one spud (fair size, \$1.20. beef up alone, \$1; with two spuds fair size), peecel, for.

Entries—Sauteriant \$2; baron, fried, \$1; stuffed, \$1; hash, low grade, 76; hash, eight en carata, \$1. fairs—Coddish balls, for, grissly, roast, \$1; grissly, fried, 75c. jackses ratible (while, \$1; race publing, plain, 75c., with melasses, \$1; rice pudding with branch peaches, \$2. plain, The : with moisses, \$1: rice pubrandy peaches \$2.
Source meal, \$2 vayable in advance,
N. B.—Gold scales at the end of the bar.

Mr. Mckenale's Ingenious Hog. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Prom the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Chillicoptie, O., Oct. 11.—A most remarkable exhibition of intelligence in a hog is shown on the farm of Frank McKenzle, in Twin township, Recently Mr. McKenzle turned a bunch of hogs into an orchard to cat the fallen fruit and several times his attention was attracted by the peculiar antics of a large parker which stood upon its hind legs under a particular tree, a limb of which reached close to the ground with a heavy lurden of fine apples. McKenzle sought a position for better observation and discovered that the hog was in the habit of standing on its hind lers and grasping the limb of the tree between its front feet giving it a vigorous shaking until the coveted frent fell to the ground, when it would scamper off to secure the reward of its lagenous efforts.

October Strawberries in Maine.

From the Hanger Pully News.

E. C. Arey of Hampdon Corner brought some strawberries into the News office on Saturday which he picked on his farm on Oct. 10. There were ripe strawberries, green strawberries, and dainty blossoms all on one stem. Mr. Arey says there were quite a number of berries in the field, and never before has he heard of wild strawberries; eigening in October.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

Various Recommendations for the Benefit of the Military Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- It is expected that Secretary Lamont will call attention, once more, in his annual report, to the proposed reorganization of the line of the army, with a view to its greater efficiency. He may not go into the project in detail, since it was fully explained by him last year. At that time, however, the amount of other business pressing on the short session of Congress made it useless to expect any such legislation for the army, whereas now there ought to be time to undertake it. The extension of the battalion formation to the infantry, and, as a means of accomplishing this properly, a small increase of the army, are the

two leading elements in this plan.

How far the various recommendations of the oureau officers will be approved by the Secretary cannot be forecast. One of them is that of Comnissary-General Morgan for supplying rations to servants of officers engaged in the field. This would be generally welcomed, of course, by officers, to whom it would be so much gain, bus cers, to whom it would be so much gain, but may possibly be opposed on the ground that the last increase of pay was established in lieu of all extra expenses of this sort.

Surgeon-teneral Sternberg has, it is said, doubled his last year's estimate for construction and repairs of hospitals. But as an offset the decrease in the number of posts has enabled him to the property to the Trassury a considerable surfuse.

and repairs of hospitals. But as an offset the decrease in the number of posts has enabled him to turn over to the Treasury a considerable surplus, and also to require a smaller amount than during the current year for the ordinary expenses of the medical department. Quartermaster-General Batcheider has estimates for the next year not greatly differing from those of the current year, and those for the transportation of troops are somewhat reduced.

Paymaster-General Stanton has recommended the total abolition of retained pay. It is possible that this will commend itself to the Secretary. Detained pay, resulting from court martial proceedings, was abolished some time ago, and under an act passed last February the amount of retained pay has been reduced. There is an argument for allowing some retained pay on account of the hold that it gives upon enlisted men and its use as a deterrent against desertion. But there are also drawbacks in the disastisfaction occasioned among enlisted men by not receiving the full wages at once for their work. Nor does the refunding of the surplus am at the end of the term of enlistment make up for the lack of it during service.

A recommendation for compelling the attendance of civilian witnesses in court martial proceedings may be opposed in Congress. One bureau recommendation which, it is thought, might be of use to the cavairy service, is for the establishment of a remount depot. An urgent

ance of civilian and the opposed ceedings may be opposed the ceedings may be opposed the ceedings may be opposed the ceedings of the ceedings

-The bicycle girl in bloomers made her first appear ance in Lebanon, Ky., a week ago last Sunday. -A man in Biddeford, Me., who is 66 years old, he having troublous times just now in cutting a wis

-A splendid black eagle, measuring six feet from tip to tip of its wings, was shot near Mainstee, Mich. last week.

—Five hundred and twelve thousand one hundred

and ninety-seven cases of salmon were packed to British Columbia this season.

—A pure white crow was caught on Toxada Island B. C., a few days ago. It was taken from a nest in

which were several black crows.

—Edward Johnson of Middletown, Conn., two weeks ago cast his seventy-third consecutive Democratic vote for town officials. He is 94 years old. -A woman in Tekonsha. Mich., is rejoicing over her triumph over the tobacco babit after she had been a

confirmed smoker for more than fifty years, - Nearly ten thousand tons of tea-lacking but about dozen tons—was landed in Tacoma, Wash., fr Fokohama and Shanghai on one day of last week. -A profitable hint for this sorely afflicted city may be taken from the town of Phoenix, Aria, where the citizens have just organized an Anti-Noise League.

—A rancher to Perris, Cal., is gathering his second

rop of peaches of this year's growth. They are said

-Slot machines appeared for the first time in the city of Eidorado, Kan., last week, and the resident

are putting on all sorts of airs over their ment of metropolitan ways. -The world is surely to "end up and bust up" in 1941, according to the teaching of the Saints of God, now in session at Grand Junction, Mich. Lots of

people out there believe the Saints, too. -A good-sized bear was killed in the city limits of Montesano, Wash., last week. The animal strayed in from the near-by forest and got within four blocks of he Court House before any one appeared with a gun.

Then a 14-year-old boy killed it. -A silver watch which was dropped in a well is Belfast, Me., twenty five years ago, was recovered a day or two ago. Unlike most watches recovered under such circumstances, this one wasn't running -Four inches of snow feil in northern Michigan lass

week, and one of the strange sights resulting was that of plum and cherry trees in bloss came on surprisingly early thereal -A party of hunters returned last week to Ash

land, Or., from a six weeks' hunt in the bull clk, four bears, and sixty-five bucks. There is a wonderful abundance of game in that region rations to needy natives at the central depot of natural bue or gaudily colored with dyes, are used in

> southern California. Santa Barbara county crop of a little over a million plumes this year. -Nancy Bennett died in the Portland We almshops ously for sixty-seven years. She was mentally and physically sound, but she was taken to the almst

when but five years old, and never wanted to leave it.

—A fisherman out in Seattle harbor trolling for salmon last week hooked up a sack containing 100 five-tael tins of prepared optum, which had evidently been put overboard by some smuggler, partially buoyed and conveniently anchored. The fisherman realized \$150 on his catch.

-Two skeletons were dug up at Springfield, Mass., recently, which showed evidence that death had been caused by some instrument like a hatchet, and the inference of archmologists is that the persons were -A San Francisco clothing firm prints a picture of

Svengall and Trilby in its advertisem rance-we are content to give you a fit." It proceeds further to argue that there is such a thing as hypno

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Serum treatment has been applied to syphilities patients in the Moscow military hospital by Dr. Visrorowski with very satisfactory results.
In civilized London a Southwark waxwork show advertises: "Plaistow murder. The boy murdering his mother in bed. To be seen within." 'A citizen of the world dissatisfied with the present

condition of things has just opened his eyes to the light of life," is the announcement under births in a themistry, has received the \$2,400 of the Institute of France, the awarding of which fell this year to th

Académie des Sciences.
A dog that had six and a quarter inches of her spinal cord removed was exhibited at the recent physiologic cal convention at Bern. Though the muscles of the hind logs and back had entirely degenerated, she had

survived the operation two years.

At Siegen, in Westphalia, the 400th anniversary of the opening of the Eisenzecher Zug coal mine was celebrated recently. It was begun in 1495 as an open working; its main shaft is now 1,500 feet deep and is to be sunk soon another 300 feet.

A satisfactory test has just been made of the second section of the boom that is to defend the Chatham Navy Yard and the Medway from attack by torpede boats. It consists of great balks of timber with a new work of wire hawsers, five gunboats being used as supports for the boom.

Lake Balkal, in Siberia, according to recent Russian surveys, covers 15,300 square miles, is 5.621 feet deep in some parts, and is 380 miles from one end of its crescent to the other. It is the sixth largest lake it the world, and the deepest of all. Its level is 1.561

feet above that of the sea.

Classical scholars all over the world are at work on a "Thesaurus Lingue Latine," under the direction of the German Philological Association. The work will cost \$150,000. The first parts will be issued in 1900, edited by Profs. Bilcheler, Lee, and Welffin.

Forty-mine hundred fathoms (20,400 feet) without bottom being found is the deepest sounding made. The British surveying ship Penguin found this depth In the Pacific Ocean in latitude 25' 40' south, long-tude 175' 10' west, northeast of New Zealand and the Kermadec Islands; the wire broke before touching bottom. The deepest sounding before this was 4,655

fathoms, near Japan.

Drunkards' retreats have now been in existence in England for fifteen years. The principle on which they are conducted in to make the patients such distributing at once and to make them abalaic entirely for a long period, twelve months when possible, keeping them below during that time. The ratients always ing them busy during that time. The patients always come in an advanced stace of alcoholism. It has been found, as the Lancet reports, that no harm, but good, is done by the sudden and complete disuse of alcoholin such cases; that a large number of the cases are permanently cured, and that habitual drunkeanen